ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Disclosed are a breeding method of a female pig for propagation characterized by feeding at least one lipid selected from a fatty acid having 12 to 24 carbon atoms which has a melting point falling in a range of −60 to 40°C and an iodine value falling in a range of 30 to 470 and which has 2 to 6 double bonds in a molecule, a triglyceride containing the above fatty acid and a metal salt of the above fatty acid, and a feed for a female pig for propagation containing the above lipid in a proportion of 0.5 to 10 % by weight in terms of the fatty acid described above.

According to the breeding method of a female pig for propagation of the present invention, breeding results can be elevated by further increasing a litter size, allowing the number of delactation to grow large, shortening the days of returning estrus and increasing an annual average delivery frequency.